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Hongkong, 7th October, 1904.

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Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

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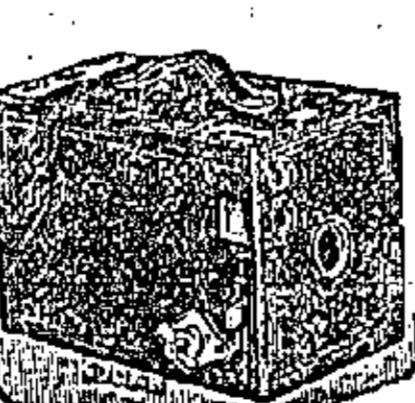
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Hongkong, 21st September, 1903.

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Hongkong, 13th June, 1903.

[2458]

Hongkong, 17th October, 1899.

[2458]

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BIRTH.
On 12th December, at Shanghai, the wife of JOHN TREVOR SMITH, of a daughter.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DESVETEUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 20TH, 1904.

In recently dealing with the question, that has been so earnestly discussed in the Home papers, of the effects which are likely to be produced by the probable overthrow of Russian supremacy in Manchuria, a writer in the *Times* bases a speculation as to the possibility of danger arising in the form of a combination between China and Japan against European Powers, chiefly upon the essential difference between the Chinese and the Japanese character. Judging from this standpoint, he comes to the conclusion that there is not much ground to fear that there will be an "awakening of China" such as may be productive of the terrible results which have been foreseen by writers in the Continental Press on this subject. This conclusion is not a perfectly sound one; and it might have been sustained upon more solid grounds than merely the difference between the Chinese and the Japanese in character. The two peoples do not more differ in individual character than in their national autonomy. Japan is a model of centralisation, China a marvel of all that makes for decentralisation. In the former country there is complete control at Headquarters and loyal co-operation by subordinates and by the people at large; while in China, the want of control by the central authorities over those in the Provinces has always stood out as a marked feature, and must for many years to come prevent such reforms as have been introduced into Japan, where the nation as a whole can be much more easily moved. What has been done in Japan is thus im-

possible in China. It must be very many years before such a change could be wrought as would make it possible for China as a whole to assimilate western knowledge and appliances as Japan has done; or, if it could do so, to use them for the benefit of the nation at large. Before such a period has elapsed, other changes of an equally important character may reasonably be looked for, which will greatly modify any danger that might be supposed likely to arise. The opposition to Europeans which causes outbreaks from time to time is chiefly the result of the Chinese adherence to their old system; and before this could be overcome sufficiently to enable China to adopt European appliances—warlike and other—in any way that could possibly be considered likely to lead up to an invasion of Europe even in conjunction with Japan, she would have learnt enough to make her very little inclined for any such enterprise. A combination of this nature between China and Japan such as would be dangerous to Europe generally is thus in the highest degree improbable within any period of time worth considering as a matter of practical politics; and indeed, except so far as it may be provoked by a common danger from aggressive action on the part of a given European nation, any such combination is very unlikely at all. The Chinese are no friends specially of the Japanese, and will be quite content to hold their own in their own peculiar way for very many years to come, and even if this were not so, there is no reason to imagine that the Japanese will have any idea of joining with them for a heroic attack upon Europe as a whole. Their whole tendency indeed is precisely in the opposite direction. They have fully recognised that their main interests are in common with foreign nations considered generally. They are anxious to come into line in all questions of commercial and general policy, and are, in any case where China might adopt a different attitude, much more likely to be a support than an opposition to western nations.

It is no doubt so new a thing in the history of European dealings with Eastern nations, for a foreign Power to meet with opposition such as has been made against Russia, that it is not surprising people should speculate as to what will be the outcome of such an event. It is generally assumed that Japan will become elated to such a degree that anything reasonable or unreasonable may be expected of her. The facts, however, do not justify any such apprehensions. It was certainly with great reluctance that Japan entered upon the war, which she was to the last anxious to avoid if Russia had given her any opportunity of doing so. The steady aggression of Russia threatening her independence was so manifest that action could not be avoided. It does not at all follow that in normal circumstances a war-like policy will be acceptable to a nation among whom the instincts of trade and peaceful progress are marked features. The only circumstances in which it is likely that Japan and China would combine in warlike operations are where a mutual danger rendered such combination absolutely necessary for self-preservation; and it is not likely that this will arise. The idea that out of mere ambition and desire for conquest China and Japan would combine for a general attack upon Europeans completely ignores the nature and genius of the latter country. The unanimity necessary to sustain such a gigantic enterprise could hardly be aroused among the Chinese, even if they were in any degree likely that it would be acceptable to Japan to unite her fortunes with so doubtful an ally.

Last week's two plague cases bring the year's total up to 510, with 485 fatalities. Other diseases during the week were three enteric and one purpural.

The Yellow Dragon, the Queen's College Magazine, publishes a translation of a letter from a young Japanese Engineer with the army attacking Port Arthur.

Miss Henriette Munkens (violinist) and Miss Edith Merrylees (pianist) will give an evening concert at the Peak Hotel on Friday next, commencing at 9.15 p.m.

The local Y.M.C.A. is falling into bad company. It is distressing to see that arrangements are being made for a football match with the newspaper men on New Year's day, which is a Sunday.

The Hongkong Football Club will play a Rugby match against H. M. S. *Glory* and *Albion* this afternoon, kick-off at a quarter to five. The Club team is as follows:—

J. F. Bourne, back; J. Thomson, A. N.

Other, A. O. Lang, and G. B. Bateman, three-

quarters; J. Clark and H. Saper, halves; E. R.

Halifax, Capt. Elgood, Lieut. Graham,

Lieut. Black, Lieut. Rankin, Lieut. Duncan,

J. C. Steen and H. F. Chard (capt), forwards.

The dividend of the Hamburg-American Line for 1904 is estimated at between 8 and 10 per cent, perhaps 9½ per cent.

H.M.S. *Lerida*, when she reaches the Mediterranean Station, will hoist the flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. H. H. Lambton.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 18th December, 1904, were 233 non-Chinese and 103 Chinese to the former, and 98 non-Chinese and 1,585 Chinese to the latter institution.

At the Crown Lands sale at the Public Works Department yesterday afternoon, Kowloon Island Lot No. 1,161 was bought by the Gas Company for \$65,418, while Island Lot No. 1,723 was sold to Young Chuk Hing for \$11,138. There was no competition.

A Chinese employed at the Naval Yard Docks was yesterday found in the dock with a fractured skull. He was admitted to the Civil Hospital where he now lies in a serious condition. How the accident occurred is unknown, but it is presumed that he fell into the dock.

We are informed that our paragraph concerning the carbine competition by the Left Half of the Volunteer Artillery Co. No. 2 was not quite accurate. Sergt. G. J. Andrews, hon. sec., reports that the winners of spoons in A class were Gunners Frith, Kianard, and Bombr. Watson; and in B class, Gunner Connolly, only.

In reply to "J. T. C." *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, a paper for stamp collectors says the letters "D.P." surcharged upon the Hongkong stamps stand for *Daily Press*, a local newspaper which is allowed to mark its stamps thus to prevent theft." One London dealer told an inquirer that the mysterious letters were put on by the Censor on account of the war!

Good progress is being made in the formation of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association. Rules have been drawn up and will shortly be issued to members. The first shot will probably take place early next month, when it is hoped that the total membership will reach 100. The Hon. Sec., Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davies, will be pleased to receive the names of any British subjects desirous of joining, who have not already sent in their names.

United States Minister Allen, Seoul, Corea, reports:—"I was visited in July by the agent of the British and American Tobacco Company, who desired to have the company's trade-marks or labels registered in Corea. There being no system of registration of trade-marks in this country, I secured the issuance of a proclamation forbidding the counterfeiting of the labels of this company or the use of their boxes for containing spurious goods." The Minister adds that the Japanese Minister to Corea has stated that his Government will protect in Corea trade-marks that are registered in Japan.

FATALITY AT THE DOCKS.

An inquiry was held at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz touching the death of Charles Frederick Richardson, an able seaman on board H.M.S. *Robin*, who was found dead in the Kowloon Docks on the 12th instant. Lieut. Commander Baughan, of the *Robin*, also sat on the Bench. Messrs. J. A. Woodgush, John Heywood and I. S. Perry were empanelled as a jury. The first witness called was Dr. Macfarlane, officer in charge of the Mortuary at Kowloon, who made a post-mortem examination of the body. There was a small scalp wound at the back of the head which might have been caused by a fall or a blow. He found death was due to a stricture caused by drowning. The head time-keeper of the dock gave evidence as to the finding of the body in the dock in about four or five feet of water. The depositions of several seamen off the *Robin* went to prove the identification of the deceased, also that he was a member of a party of blue-jackets who went to render assistance on the occasion of the fire on the s.s. *Indravelli*. The dock in which he was found, he would have to pass on his return from the *Indravelli*. He did not appear to be under the influence of liquor, although he was slightly shaky on his legs. He was in his usual health and spirits. In summing up, the Coroner informed the jury that deceased had been fighting the fire on board the *Indravelli*. When this was suppressed he had presumably had a drink on board, possibly more than one. On his return to his ship, he had to pass through not very well lighted docks, and evidently fell into the dock in which he was found. The jury, after short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

BOWLING.

HONGKONG CLUB v. CLUB GERMANIA.

The Bowling Competition between the Hongkong Club and Club Germania for the new Challenge Cup concluded last evening. England won by 629 points. Scores were, as is.

England Germany

E. H. Hinds ... 1457 F. Eberle ... 1322

C. H. Gale ... 1243 C. Koch ... 1434

H. Bawcock ... 1362 F. Nicolai ... 1190

H. Hooper ... 1443 J. Mueller ... 1348

F. Maitland ... 1264 A. Romach ... 1490

T. C. Gray ... 1505 E. Vollbrecht 1285

C. P. Chater ... 1539 A. Thiessen ... 1341

J. W. C. Bonner 1425 I. Thun ... 1242

11,241 10,612

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE LATE PRESIDENT KRUGER.

LONDON, 17th December.

Ex-General Botha speaking at the late President's funeral urged his countrymen to carry out the late President's ideal of creating a great nation North of the Vaal, while remaining loyal to the new government and promoting the unification of the white races. He read as a political testament, the late President's letter urging unity, with a view of rebuilding what had been overthrown. By the command of the King a battery fired a salute of 21 guns and the Imperial Government was represented:

THE WAR.

[BY COURTESY OF THE JAPANESE CONSUL.]

JAPAN'S WAR BUDGET.

TOKYO, 17th December.

On the 17th instant the House of Representatives unanimously voted the War Budget of Yen 780,000,000, as asked for by the Government, as extraordinary naval and military expenditure, and a Contingent Fund for 1905. Of the above amount Yen 209,000,000 will be paid out of the revenue for 1905, which is estimated to amount to Yen 388,000,000, including the receipt of Yen 74,000,000 from increased taxation and other sources of revenue. The balance of Yen 571,000,000 is to be obtained in the form of bonds and temporary loans, but of this sum Yen 120,000,000 is already covered by the loan recently raised abroad.

The House also passed the ordinary Budget for 1905 practically as presented by the Government, the reduction made in the expenditure being only a little over Yen 1,000,000.

(From Northern Papers.)

AT PORT ARTHUR.

TOKYO, 13th December.

Casualties since last reported include fifteen officers killed and seventy-eight wounded.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER.

TOKYO, 13th December.

The supply of winter cloths to the Japanese troops at the front is ideally complete, non-combatants being included.

THE DISPOSITIONS OF THE DEFENDERS.

TOKYO, 13th December.

Since the capture of the 2½-metre hill, the location of the Russian troops on Taiyangkung, I-tze-shan, a d'Antezem is distinctly to be made out. The sailors were formerly used in the reserves, but they are now largely serving the Russian batteries, owing to the large number of casualties among the soldiers, who are now seemingly intended for the counter-attacks and charges.

The battleship *Sebastopol* is moored about three miles off the harbour mouth to the southwest of Mantou-shan. Mantou-shan is on the west side of the mouth of the harbour at Port Arthur.

THE WEATHER AT PORT ARTHUR.

TOKYO, 13th December.

The weather has been bad at Port Arthur, lately, with an occasional blizzard. There is reason to believe that further offensive installations have been made on 203-metre hill.

The bombardment was resumed on Monday morning on the New Town, and a conflagration ensued.

COREA TRYING HER TROOPS.—A DANGEROUS RESOLVE.

TOKYO, 13th December.

It is reported that the Korean Government has decided to despatch three battalions to Hayuwing province for the purpose of clearing it of Russians and realising the value of the national defences.

THE ALLEGED LOSS OF THE "YASHIMA."

The story of the sinking of the battleship *Yashima* has again been revived by journals of the long injection at the front. The American papers subscribing to the Associated Press service contain a telegram, alleged to have its origin in Paris under date November 3rd, which runs as follows:—

The Associated Press was put in a position to-day to state positively that its despatches from Chao-fo, Port Arthur, and Tokyo last June to the effect that the Japanese battleship *Yashima* had been sunk by a mine off Daini, which despatches were denied by the Japanese authorities at the time, have finally been officially confirmed. The Japanese Government has notified foreign Governments of the loss of the ship. The number of men who went down with the vessel is not known, but it is believed to have been small. The official details show that the *Yashima* struck a Russian mine and later attempted to make Daini harbour, but this proved impossible and she sank, in deep water.

This story is getting very anticipated. Why should the Japanese Government, having maintained secrecy regarding the loss of the battleship for four or five months, now find itself called upon to notify foreign Governments of the loss of the ship? And why is it that the news has only leaked out in Paris? On the face of it the statements are so absurd that it is surprising they should have passed muster even in the office of a news agency. It only remains to add that the vessel which was lost in June was reported by the Russians to be among those which took part in the naval battle on the sortie from Port Arthur of the 10th of August; and that Commander Osawa, who was present at that battle and on Admiral Togo's flagship the *Mikasa*, distinctly stated in a lecture subsequently delivered in Tokyo, that five Japanese battleships took part. As Japan has only five battleships, all told, this must include the *Yashima*. It really is about time the story of the loss of the *Yashima* was decently buried, for it has an ancient and fishy smell.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

Corrected

Yacht H. M. S. H. M. S.

Alannah ... 5 40 5 40 (1)

Doreen ... 5 36 3 5 27 3 (2)

Chanticleer ... 5 42 45 5 33 45 (3)

Payne ... 5 53 45 5 38 45

Iris ... 5 55 50 5 48 50

Gloria ... 5 55 52 5 48 53

11,241 10,612

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

HAMBURG.

November 15th.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

The result of the elections in the United States last week which assures the continuance in office of President Roosevelt has caused general satisfaction here, and it is hoped in commercial circles that in spite of his Protectionist tendencies he may see his way to modifications in the present tariff favouring a further development of the trade between the two countries. The election of Mr. Parker, his opponent, would have produced a state of uncertainty detrimental to business, a view which is apparently shared in America, as a general boom there is now predicted.

JAPANESE BALLOONS IN THE NORTH SEA?

The North Sea incident continued to engage the attention of the Press and the public. The *Hamburger Correspondent* publishes a letter received last week from a former officer in the German army, Lieutenant Egbert von Lobel, who is now serving with the Baltic fleet in the wireless telegraph department, corroborating in every particular the official report of the Russian admiral. The writer states that whilst lying off Skagen on Oct. 20 they were informed by a Russian merchantman, the *Baku*, coming from Sweden, of the presence of Japanese torpedo-boats which were lying concealed in some of the Norwegian fjords. Similar warnings were addressed to the admiral from other quarters as well. On nearing the Norwegian coast they observed two balloons which were evidently watching their movements. They were at the time formed in four divisions, the torpedo-boats leading the van far ahead and the *Kamschatka* bringing up the rear. On the night of the 22-23 Oct. [there is a mistake in the date here, as the British trawlers were fired upon in the night of 21-22 Oct.] the *Kamschatka* signalled by wireless telegraphy that she was being attacked by eight torpedo-boats. At one o'clock the *Swarow* likewise sighted a torpedo-boat, but upon the searchlights being turned upon them, they all disappeared. After that ten smaller steamers with lights shut down were seen to approach, of which only one, on receiving the usual warning, showed her lights and moved off, whilst the others continued to accompany the Russian ships in two parallel lines. None of the crew were to be seen on deck, from which the writer concludes that the vessels were manned by Japanese who at the time were engaged below in preparing torpedoes and other missiles to be discharged as soon as a favourable opportunity offered; in fact he asserts that a torpedo was actually fired at the *Kamschatka*, but missed her. When the Russians opened fire they saw no fishing boats; they sank two of the steamers and severely mangled a third, the rest disappearing. If British trawlers were hit, it was much to be regretted, but could not be helped. As the fishermen admitted in their first account of the affair that they had noticed two torpedo-boats, of which one disappeared and the other waited until the morning, he repeats the argument of his chief that torpedo-boats must have been there, and that as their own were far ahead, they must have been Japanese ones.

One would feel inclined to give credence to the above account, if the torpedo-boats had been seen by others than the crews of the Russian squadron. The Norwegian Government denies that there have been any hiding in the fjords, and a Frenchman, Monsieur Victor Brien, declares in the *Journal* that having personally investigated the matter in Hull and elsewhere he has been unable to discover the slightest trace of them. Now torpedo-boats cannot vanish into thin air, so that considering the state of extreme nervousness manifested by the Russians according to all accounts whilst in Danish waters, one feels inclined to believe in a case of wholesale auto-suggestion. Such things have happened before; history tell us of armies on the point of being beaten, resuming courage at the supposed sight of St. George or some other saint rallying their broken ranks, and retrieving the day. Even in the present age visions of the Virgin Mary have been witnessed and sworn to by the entire population of villages in Roman Catholic countries. It is to be hoped that the Commission of Inquiry that is to meet shortly may clear up the mystery, but it is quite possible that the Russian Government may refuse to give effect to an adverse finding of the Board, and already Continental papers pretend to detect in Lord Lansdowne's remarks on the incident in his Mansion House speech last week indications of a desire to retire from the uncompromising position at first assumed by the British Government. The speech as a whole is commented on favourably.

ANGLO-GERMAN AMENITIES.

But to turn to a pleasant subject. The King's birthday was celebrated in this town by a dinner at the Uhlenhorster Fährhaus, to which about 140 members of the British community sat down, our Consul-General, Sir William Ward, presiding. After giving the health of the Kaiser, as the head of the country we live in, he proposed that of King Edward; the toast called forth loud and enthusiastic cheers, and a congratulatory telegram was despatched to His Majesty to which a gracious reply was received next day.

HIBERNIA COLLIERY CO.

In the action of the Dresden Bank versus the Hibernia Colliery Company, judgment was delivered last week in favour of the defendants. I understand that a Bill is now being prepared to enable the Prussian Minister of Commerce to take over the shares now held by said bank. The Chambers of Commerce of the Lower Rhine and Westphalia, including those of Essen, Duisburg, Düsseldorf and others, have therupon presented a petition to both legislative bodies of the State, urging them to refuse their assent

to any measure aiming at the purchase of mining property by the Government in those provinces. They are convinced that the acquisition of the Hibernia Company must in the course of time lead to that of others, and that the concentration of the mining industry in the hands of the Government will be attended by most serious consequences from a political, as well as from an economic and a social point of view. It is a lengthy document entering into all particulars of the question and pointing out that, apart from the direct injury it would inflict on the mining industry, the entire control of the output of coal into the hands of the State would be highly detrimental to the manufacturing interest in general, to which the supply of fuel is of vital importance. The price of coal entering largely into the cost of production determines to a great extent the chances of competition with foreign industries at home and abroad. The Government would for fiscal reasons have to work the collieries on different lines from those adopted by companies and private owners, and being already in possession of the railways, would have entire control of the trade of the country.

CANAL TRAFFIC.

It is feared in some quarters that the Imperial Government intends likewise to monopolize the traffic service on the various canals, for the construction of which a Bill was submitted to the Reichstag during the last session, and is now again under discussion.

The River Elbe has once more attained its normal state, and the different steamship and trawling companies have, to the great relief of all interested in the traffic, been able to resume their regular services.

ATLANTIC WAR OVER.

The protracted struggle between the different Atlantic steamship companies has also been brought to a close. The following notice has been published: "The negotiations between the steamship companies and the Cunard Line have been concluded, subject to the approval of the Hungarian Government, in so far that the Cunard Line will with regard to their Continental traffic join the association of Continental Steamship Companies and the association will be renewed. All war measures will be withdrawn from this day, and the Continental rates will be restored immediately.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, 19th December.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

AN ARMED SOLDIER.

A soldier was charged with having in a disorderly manner in Wellington Street on Saturday night also with having in his possession a Japanese sword-stick without the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police. The gallant, accompanied by two others, entered a Chinese restaurant in Wellington Street and ordered food. Having finished the meal, he was asked for payment. This he refused, and when the proprietor demanded it, he drew his sword and flourished it in a threatening manner. On the first charge he was fined \$5, and on the second \$25. He was further bound over in the sum of \$100, personal security, to keep the peace for six months.

TRESPASS ON POLICE PREMISES.

Four seamen belonging to the s.s. *Incisus* were charged with trespassing on premises under the control of the Captain Superintendent of Police, behaving in a disorderly manner, and assaulting a Chinaman. The defendants entered the kitchen of Sergeant Kent's quarters and demanded drink from the boy. He refused to supply them, whereupon one of the defendants struck him. On the first charge the defendants were cautioned: on the second the first, second, and third defendants were each fined \$10, in default 14 days imprisonment; on the third, the first and second defendants were sentenced to seven days' hard labour in default of paying a fine of \$5 each, while the fourth defendant was discharged.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

STONING A POLICEMAN.

A Chinese hawker was proceeded against for selling his wares within the limits of the Western Market also with behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner, in that he did stone an Indian constable while in the execution of his duties. On the constable going to arrest the defendant he ran away. The constable gave chase, and the hawker, picking up a brick, hurled it at his pursuer, just missing his head. On the first charge a fine of \$2 was inflicted; in default 28 days, and in lieu of one day of the said imprisonment, public exposure for six hours in the stocks.

LARCENY.

A coolie who was engaged carrying flour from Kowloon to the Indian barracks at Lyemun, broached the cargo and pilfered one bag. He has now entered on a term of 21 days' hard labour.

LARGE GAMBLING CONCERN.

Thirteen men and one woman, all Chinese, were charged with keeping an agency in connection with the Luk Wai Lottery at Canton. The work in connection with the lottery was carried out at four houses in the central district, one of the places being a printing establishment where tickets, posters, etc. were printed. The case was remanded till Tue-day next.

PAWNBROKERS' ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

In this case Cheung Kwong Yau proceeded against the Wing Cheung Pawnbrokers, for losing, stealing or otherwise disposing of his diamond ring. The case was fully reported in a previous issue. His Worship, in delivering judgment, found that the defendants had disposed of the ring, and ordered them to pay \$300 compensation, less interest and money advanced, which left a balance of \$42 odd.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 19th at 11.30 a.m. The barometer has risen slightly in Japan and fallen moderately in China.

Gradients are still rather steep upon all the coasts of China but are becoming less so. Fresh N.E. monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and fresh to strong monsoon in the northern part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Fresh to strong N.E. winds, fine.

HONGKONG NAVY LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of members and associates of the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League was held in the old Chamber of Commerce room at the City Hall last evening. There were present Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (President), the Hon. Goshorn Stewart, Col. Western, and Messrs. G. Piercy, C. Mooney, C. B. Hayward, E. W. Mitchell, R. C. Wilcox, D. Layton, T. P. Cochran, Lo Cheung Ip, D. R. Law, W. E. Claret, N. Mumford, W. H. T. Davies, S. A. Joseph, M. J. Stabb, A. Eubington, P. C. Potts and A. R. Lowe (Secretary).

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

In moving the adoption of the report the President said:—The report and statement have been in your hands for some time past. As you will have seen from that report, it is nearly two years since I last had the pleasure of addressing you. As you will ascertain from the report, there has been a considerable change in the officers of the League during the past year and eleven months. I am sorry there are not more members and associates present here this afternoon, but perhaps—I hope it is so—that may be taken as a sign that the members and associates are satisfied with the manner in which the business of the League has been conducted since we last held a general meeting. My experience in Hongkong is, that a full and crowded meeting is a sure sign that some disturbance is going to occur, or that some points are to be brought forward. I should like to say a few words on matters of importance in connection with the branch. As stated in paragraph three of the report, the shooting continues to be on a high level in the China fleet, and I understand the *Ocean* in particular has made very good firing. The speaker here read an extract from the *Naval and Military Record* of the 10th November last, wherein was given an account of the firing, under most difficult conditions, and as similar to the nature of firing in case of actual warfare as practice would allow, of H.M. ships *Glory*, *Abaddon*, *Ocean*, *Vengeance* and *Centurion*. On the whole, the report speaks of the very great progress made, and I think it is a most satisfactory account of the practice which was held on the 21st September last by the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Noel. Our report deals also with the visit to the Far East of the Navy League Envoy, Mr. H. F. Wyatt. In his lecture at the City Hall, our late Governor, Sir Henry Blake, took the chair. I refer to that fact in particular, because an erroneous impression has got about in this Colony that the Navy League are in some way opposed to the Government, and it is not right for an officer of the Civil Service to belong to it. Sir Henry Blake's presence at Mr. Wyatt's lecture ought to have disposed of that idea. I hope that in future we shall have more support from the large Civil Service of this Colony, also from the Naval and Military services. The Navy League, so far from being opposed to the Government, has as its primary object the support of the Government on every possible occasion, because, we feel with the late Lord Salisbury, that the defence of the nation is the business of the people. Nobody could accuse Lord Salisbury of being an enthusiastic radical, or of in any way desiring to carry favour with the popular vote. On the 9th May 1900 he said that national defence was the business of the people and not of the Government, and if we consider the British Constitution we must say that the words of Lord Salisbury are very well founded indeed. It is quite obvious that taxation is essential for defence, and this comes out of the people. If their support cannot be secured for expensive measures in preparation for the possibility of war, it is quite obvious that the Naval and Military services must go down, and with them the prestige and credit of the British Empire must suffer. As I said before, it is for us to strive by every possible means to educate the general body of people, and induce them to give their support. And if Lord Salisbury expressed this opinion in 1900, how much more danger is there now since seeing the large sums expended in the South African War. Those who have studied the course of events at home must have noticed that party amongst whom is Winston Churchill, whose watchword will be that of party; and no doubt that party will complain that we are spending too much on Naval and Military preparations. The Navy League's object is to show that that party is mistaken, and to demonstrate that what we pay for preparations is only the insurance we pay for protection of our interests, and the dividend we get out of the money is to be found in the security we get, without which the British Empire would very soon begin to go down (applause). I would ask you to bear in mind that not only would unpreparedness for war, suddenly coming upon us, cause very great damage to our prestige and material prosperity, but, if unfortunately the danger of war should ultimately arrive, it is a well known fact that preparations which have to be made hurriedly at the last moment are the most expensive comparatively, and extremely uneconomical (applause). Gentlemen, I would therefore urge that it is incumbent upon us in this Colony to join the Navy League in large numbers, and I think that it is unsatisfactory that out of some 1,200 or more British and other members of this community exclusive of the service, we should only be able to have 285 members and 35 associates. I think it is very necessary that we should join in great numbers the Hongkong branch of the Navy League. I feel sure we shall

find a great number joining here and giving their support to the League. We should remember that the support which is accorded by British residents in this Colony to this branch of the League serves to encourage the executive of the head office of the Navy League in London, and shows that Hongkong are heart and soul with them to put the defences of the empire on a sound and safe footing. As is well known to you, the subscription to this branch of the League is a very trifling one. There is no entrance fee; the subscription is only \$5 a year for members, and for associates \$2. Therefore nobody can say they cannot afford to join this branch. [Showing that the head office of the League appreciated the work done by the local branch, the speaker read a short extract from head office which congratulated the committee of the local branch on having assisted them in the past in the manner they had done. It not only thanked the branch for its valuable assistance, but for the example it has set for years past which has had great effect in stimulating the energies of the people in Shanghai. In connection with the Shanghai Branch, I was speaking to a member of the committee only a few weeks ago, and I can tell you that that branch is showing very great activity indeed, and I hope the Hongkong branch will not allow themselves to be left behind (applause). We have had sent out recently from home 100 copies of the British Navy past and present, and 300 Navy League maps. The committee propose to distribute the 100 copies amongst the Schools of the Colony, because it is considered that the education of youth with regard to the Navy is of great importance. The manuals they propose to distribute amongst members and associates. The authorities here have decided to put seven or eight of the sloops and gunboats into reserve, and I believe the object of doing that is to obtain crews for torpedo-boat destroyers coming out here. That will no doubt be an important addition to the fighting fleet, and as such has the hearty approval of your committee. At the same time the committee have thought it right to inform the head office of the very useful work which has been performed by gunboats out here in the Far East in time past. There can be no doubt that these gunboats have on various occasions, when disturbances have arisen, been of very great assistance in affording protection to foreign residents in China, and in keeping up the prestige of the British name in places where otherwise Great Britain might not have made any showing at all (applause).]

Mr. DAVIES, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, on behalf of absent members thanked the President and committee for the work done by them in connection with the League. The motion was carried.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. MUMFORD moved that the retiring members of committee be re-elected with the exception of Messrs. Wilson and Law who wished to resign as they were leaving the Colony, the former permanently and the latter temporarily, also that Mr. Cruikshank, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, be elected a member. Mr. JOSEPH seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

VOLUNTEER PRESENTATION.

FAREWELL TO SERGT. BARTOLOME (DRILL INSTRUCTOR).

The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the left half of No. 2 Co., H.K.V.A., last evening bade farewell to Sgt. Bartolome, R.G.A., their drill instructor who leaves for home this morning.

Capt. SKINNER, in presenting Sgt. Bartolome with a solid silver tea service on behalf of the half company, said that they had invited him to meet them in order to wish Mrs. Bartolome and himself a pleasant voyage and other good wishes. During the year he had been associated with the left half of No. 2 Co. he had made himself popular with both officers and men, owing to the efficient manner and patience he had shown in conducting his duties. He had furthermore endeared himself to them all by his sterling qualities as a man, and they were grateful to him because he had always taken such an interest in instructing them individually, old hands and recruits. They deeply regretted his loss. The token might perchance bring back to him memory of the days he spent in Hongkong (applause).

Major PARTRIDGE in a short speech com-

manded the gun trials of the new battleship *King Edward VII.* which were carried out last month.

They confirmed the opinion which has been steadily growing in naval circles that there is a tendency to over-gang our latest battleships, and the trial may exercise an important modifying influence upon naval design.

The practices were carried out under the supervision of Captain Percy Scott and Commander V. B. Molteno, of the *Excellent* School of Gunnery.

The main barbette guns were fired with satisfactory results, but when the after-most 9.2in. guns were discharged the quarter-deck buckled to the extent of some three inches, and the interiors of the cabin immediately beneath the casemates were completely wrecked.

Commander Molteno was so severely stunned by the effects of the concussion that for upwards of a quarter of an hour he remained speechless and helpless.

It is quite certain the *King Edward VII.* would not be able to fight her after 9.2in. guns in action.

An important naval change was announced. After November 19 British warships will commission for two years instead of three years. This will prevent the accumulation of repair work, and enable the ships to be kept constantly in the most efficient condition.

Express.

XMAS CARDS.

LONG HING & CO.

PHOTO GOODS STORE,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD

(SAME PREMISES AS MESSRS. AH CHEE).

Hongkong, 28th November, 1904.

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THE COALING OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The following letter appeared in the Times.

Sir.—The answer of the Foreign Office to Messrs. Woods, Taylor, and Brown, in the *Times* (November 5), "that it is not permissible for British owners to charter vessels for such a purpose as following the Russian fleet with coal supplies," ought to have taken the shape of an order, and not to have been delayed until it was dragged out of the Government by the patriotic question of a private firm. It ought to have been issued early in the year before arrangements had been made for coaling the Russian fleets and isolated cruisers, directly through Russian agents and indirectly through the Hamburg-American line, in which the German Emperor takes so deep an interest. Those arrangements have been, for the last nine months, public property. Since January last considerably more than one million tons of Welsh steam (Admiralty and non-Admiralty) coal has been shipped for Russia and Japan, up to October 24 last an amount equal to the 1,100,000 tons estimated by the Director of Admiralty Contracts for 1903-04. The Foreign Office, after one year's supply for our Navy has been lost to the nation out of our limited store of Welsh coal, now tells British shippers that "it is not permissible" for them to supply the Russian fleets with a fuel which is as truly contraband of war as cordite. We should like to know what is meant by "not permissible". Is it an order to be enforced by penalties, or is it merely a regulation which may be broken with impunity? If it be the latter, it is worse than useless. If it be the former, does it apply to the ships already chartered with British coal for Russia? Does it apply also to those chartered for Japan?

There are other points also to be considered. If the British shippers are not allowed to carry coal for the Russian fleets, are Russian agents and the German shippers, acting for Russia, free to ship it in our ports, in their own and in British and other steamers which they have hired for this very purpose?

If the British shippers are not allowed to carry coal for the Russian fleets, are Russian agents and the German sh

NOTICE.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON.

THE Company's Steamship

"PALAMCOTTA"

Captain Garland, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1904. [2934]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SILVERLIP," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted, after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 26th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNOLD KARBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1904. [2943]

INTIMATIONS

PLEASE NOTE.

DURING CHRISTMAS WEEK ONLY, all purchasers of at least \$25.00 worth of Wines and Spirits from Messrs. GREGOR & CO., will be entitled to receive in addition to their purchase, and absolutely free,

3 Full-size Sample Bottles of the following Wines at Choice:

GRAVES, SAUTernes, MEDOC, ST. EMILION, MARGAUX, ST. JULIEN, ST. ESTEPHE or CH. LA TOUR MARCEAU, or

2 Full-size Sample Bottles of GREGOR & CO.'S IMPERIAL HIGHLAND or CLUB No. 1 WHISKY, or

1 Full-size Bottle of MESSRS. MARIE BRIZARD & ROGER'S AFTER DINNER LIQUEURS, to be Selected out of 20 Varieties.

GREGOR & CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 34, Queen's Road Central, 1st Floor (opposite Post Office).

Hongkong, 20th December, 1904. [2928]

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FOR January, or earlier, a First-class HOUSE of Five or Six Rooms. Good Location. Willing to pay \$200 for suitable place.

Apply to— M., Care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904. [2501]

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C. LAZARUS & CO.

CALCUTTA.

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MANUFACTURERS OF BILLIARD TABLES.

THE STANARD TABLE.

Rs. 1,460, packed complete for Billiards, has

been supplied all over the East, from

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to SEOUL, YOKOHAMA, and the PHILIPPINES.

Price List on Application to the Office of the

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS." [2944-1]

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BEG to inform the Public of Hongkong and Kowloon that they have just received a Fine Stock of

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AND CHOCOLATES of the finest Quality, loose or in Boxes.

CHRISTMAS CAKES from 85 Cents to \$1.25 per lb.

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS at 90 Cents per lb.

All kinds of FANCY CAKES, &c.

Orders taken for any kinds of Special Cakes or Puddings.

An early inspection is invited, so that you may give us your order in time for filling before Christmas.

H. WEISMANN, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904. [2804]

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FOR BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMA-

RANG, SOERABAJA & MACASSAR,

(taking cargo to all ports in Netherlands Indies)

through Bill of Lading.

THE Steamship

"TJIMAH."

Captain Zurrienne, will be despatched for the

above ports on or about FRIDAY, the 23rd inst.

For information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the

Head Agent of the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

(Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor).

Hongkong, 19th December, 1904. [2933]

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.

GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

BY THE BAND OF

H.I.G.M.S. "FEURST BISMARCK."

WAGNER NIGHT.

THURSDAY, 22ND DECEMBER,

AT 9 P.M.

Booking at the ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1904. [2916]

2916

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

RETURN OF THE LITTLE FAVOURITES.

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24TH.

THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

DECEMBER 26TH AND 27TH.

THE GEISHA.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

DECEMBER 28TH AND 29TH.

A GAIETY GIRL.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plans at the ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1904. [2922]

2922

THE SWATOW GRASS CLOTH SILK,

and DRAWN THREAD WORK

DEPARTMENT.

Wholesale and retail quotations, particulars

and samples, will be sent free on application to

the above dépôt.

Swatow, 8th June, 1904. [216]

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Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will

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W.M. PARLAIRE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1904. [175]

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AUCTIONS

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THE Undersigned has received instructions

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TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY),

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A QUANTITY OF

VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

Comprising—

HANDSOMELY CARVED TEAKSIDE-

BOARD with BEVELLED MIRROR and

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CHAIRS to MATCH, TEAK EXTEN-

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FINE BRASS and BRASS MOUNTED

DOUBLE BEDSTEADS, FINELY CARVED TEAK WARDROBES with GLASS

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Also

BATHROOM and PANTRY REQUI-

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On view from Monday, the 19th December.

Catalogues will be issued.

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GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1904. [2312]

2312

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

In the Estate of J. H. BROOKE, Deceased.

J. NO. W. HALL has received instructions

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Auction at the Sale Rooms, No. 61, Main Street,

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oldest newspaper in Japan, with all the plant,

presses, type, office furniture, &c., &c.

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33, Queen's Road Central,
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Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1904.

TO LET.

TO LET.

ONE ROOM, on the First Floor of
Alexandra Buildings.

Apply to—

SECRETARY,
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1904.

TO LET.

TO LET.

A SUITE of TWO ROOMS, on the
Ground Floor, of the Annex, suitable for
Offices. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1904.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

BANGOUR (PEAK).

ERYIE Unfurnished, to Let in about 2
months. Newly repaired, Painted and Colour-
washed.

No. 7, BELILIUS TERRACE, 1st Row.
No. 20, " 2nd Row.
Nos. 11 & 14, " 2nd Row.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, No. 14.
1st Floor.

BUNGALOW (Furnished), at New Ter-
tory, Kowloon, 4 Rooms, low rental.

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 12th December, 1904.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the Peak.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1904.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIFTON TERRACE.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG
ROAD, facing Race-course.

FLATS in MORTON TERRACE, facing the
Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT
ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).
GODOWNS; PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1904.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

ONE LARGE GODOWN, No. 112A, Praya
East.

Possession from 1st January, 1905.
Apply to— D. DORABEE,
King Edward Hotel.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1904.

TO LET.

TO LET.

A T East Point, a NEW BRICK-BUILT
TWO STORIED GODOWN with
Water Frontage.

Apply to— JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1904.

TO LET.

TO LET.

INTERESTING SHIPPING CASE
AT SHANGHAI.

The following report of a case heard at
Shanghai on the 14th inst. appears in the *N.C.*
Daily News.—Alfred Longstaff and William
Tait, master and chief engineer respectively of
the s.s. *Nigretia*, were summoned for refusing to
obey the lawful commands of the master, Samuel
Harrison, at Shanghai on the 14th December.

Samuel Harrison, master of the s.s. *Nigretia*,
said that Alfred Longstaff was on his articles
as master and William Tait as chief engineer,
(Article 8 produced). The defendants had refus-
ed to accompany the vessel to Vladivostock.
Otherwise they had done their duty properly
and as usual. The second mate, second and
third engineers, cook and steward, boats-
wain and carpenter, and one ordinary sea-
man had also refused to proceed. They were
the only Europeans in the ship. The other
men had agreed to abide by the decision in
the case of the men summoned. The articles
were signed on the 16th December 1903. The
shipowners were Messrs. Allan & Co. of New-
castle-on-Tyne. The ship was now chartered
by Messrs. Moller Bros. as agents for Mr.
Sorensen. The charter was for two months
with the option of a third. The cargo to be
carried to Vladivostock was kerosene oil in
casks and absolutely nothing else as far as
complainant knew. The ship was loaded, and
he believed that there was nothing in the ship
except the oil. The ship was not carrying any
mails or passengers. The ship was not in any
way engaged in the service of either of the two
belligerents. Complainant had never heard of
any notification of a blockade of Vladivostock
and had received no notice of any.

Cross-examined.—Complainant first heard that
war had broken out while he was at Singapore or
Colombo; he could not remember which. It was
about the 2nd of March. The ship called at Singa-
pore for orders. Complainant first informed the
defendants that the ship was proceeding to
Vladivostock on arrival at Shanghai on the 8th
inst. They then declined to go, as they con-
sidered there was an extra risk which they
refused to take. Complainant inferred that
the existence of mechanical mines in the neigh-
bourhood of the harbour was the cause of the
objection. No other reason was given, but
they mentioned the possibility of capture by
the Japanese, though that did not weigh with
them so much as the mines. It was also
mentioned that Vladivostock might be bom-
barded; in fact all the circumstances that
probably could be enumerated were enumerated.
Complainant had followed the sea for forty-one
years. He could not express an opinion as to
whether the articles contained an obligation to
proceed to Vladivostock under the circum-
stances.

His Worship pointed out that complainant
had not relied on him (the magistrate) of his
duties.

Complainant thought it probable he could
supply the places of these men in Shanghai.
He desire to protect himself by these proceedings
and he wanted to get to Vladivostock.
He had no other complaint against these men.
Mr. Browett, for defendants, stated that the
only question raised was whether under the
circumstances the master's order was lawful
one, or to be necessarily obeyed in accordance
with the articles.

Defendant Alfred Longstaff, first officer of
the *Nigretia*, said he had signed on the ship's
articles, the first heard of the outbreak of war
on arriving at Colombo. Last Thursday com-
plainant told defendant that the ship was going to
Vladivostock and he (defendant) replied that he
declined to go. His reason given was that
the place was laid over with uncharted reefs.
He also said that a Japanese squadron might
bombard the place at any time while they were
inside; also he referred to the danger of cap-
ture by the Japanese. Defendant considered it
against his personal safety to go there. None of these risks were contemplated
by him when he signed on the articles.

By the Court.—The articles were for three
years or until the return of the ship to the
United Kingdom. He had not considered
before signing the articles, the extreme likeli-
hood of a naval war breaking out before they
expired. The cargo was supposed to be
petroleum oil, but he would not like to say what
the cases might contain. He had seen kerosene
oil running out of some of them. The Japanese
Consul here had told defendant that oil might
be conditional or unconditional contraband
and that a vessel conveying it, if seized, would
probably be taken to Sasebo for decision by the
military authorities. It did not matter what
might appear on the bills of lading.

His Worship.—Which do you consider the
more perilous occupation: going crawling into
Vladivostock among a lot of mines or voyaging
in the North Sea with the Baltic Fleet about?

Defendant.—I don't know, Sir: about the
same risk. (Laughter).

Defendant, William Tait, without being
sworn, said he took up exactly the same position
as Mr. Longstaff.

In reply to his Worship, Mr. Browett said
he had no knowledge of a block-de of Vladivostock
nor did he raise that point. In regard to
whether kerosene might be deemed contraband
or otherwise he presumed a distinction would
be drawn between oil for the use of the
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in the North Sea with the Baltic Fleet about?

Defendant.—I don

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA,
AND SUMATRA PORTS:

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	STEAMERS
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"SOBRALENSE"	On 19th December.	"PELEUM"
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PELEUM"	On 27th December.	"PRIAM"
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PRIAM"	On 4th January.	"RAYCASTLE"
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"RAYCASTLE"	On 5th January.	

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	STEAMERS
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP...	"DIOMED"	On 20th December.	
GENOA, MILES, HAVRE and LIVERPOOL...	"NINGCHOW"	On 22nd December.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP...	"MOYUNE"	On 3rd January.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP...	"HYSON"	On 17th January.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL...	"HECTOR"	On 20th January.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP...	"PRIAM"	On 31st January.	

TAKING CARGO FOR LIVERPOOL AT LONDON RATES.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	STEAMERS
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PELEUS"	On 28th December.	

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1904.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
"ANHUI"	On 20th December.
"WOOSUNG"	On 20th December.
"TAMING"	On 20th December.

PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY
ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1904.

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IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIQUE PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS.

	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	21st December	4th January 1905	18th January	1st February	15th February	1st March	15th March
SEYDLITZ	21st December	4th January 1905	18th January	1st February	15th February	1st March	15th March
ROON	21st December	4th January 1905	18th January	1st February	15th February	1st March	15th March
BAUERN	21st December	4th January 1905	18th January	1st February	15th February	1st March	15th March
ZIETEN	21st December	4th January 1905	18th January	1st February	15th February	1st March	15th March
SACHSEN	21st December	4th January 1905	18th January	1st February	15th February	1st March	15th March
PRINZESS ALICE	21st December	4th January 1905	18th January	1st February	15th February	1st March	15th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	21st December	4th January 1905	18th January	1st February	15th February	1st March	15th March
PREUSSEN	21st December	4th January 1905	18th January	1st February	15th February	1st March	15th March
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	21st December	4th January 1905	18th January	1st February	15th February	1st March	15th March

ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of DECEMBER, 1904, at NOON, the Steamship "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH", Captain E. Prehn, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on MONDAY, the 19th December. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 20th December, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on TUESDAY, the 20th December.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1904.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS.

	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	21st December	4th January 1905	18th January	1st February	15th February	1st March	15th March
SEYDLITZ	21st December	4th January 1905	18th January	1st February	15th February	1st March	15th March
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Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1904.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS.

	TO SAIL	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	STEAMERS
SHANGHAI	Wednesday	"CHOYSANG"	Wednesday	D'Light
MANILA DIRECT	Fri., 23rd Dec.	"YUENSANG"	4 P.M.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Tues., 3rd Jan.	"LAISANG"	3 P.M.	
ARAGONIA	5.198	Seuholt	March	12th, 1905.

These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

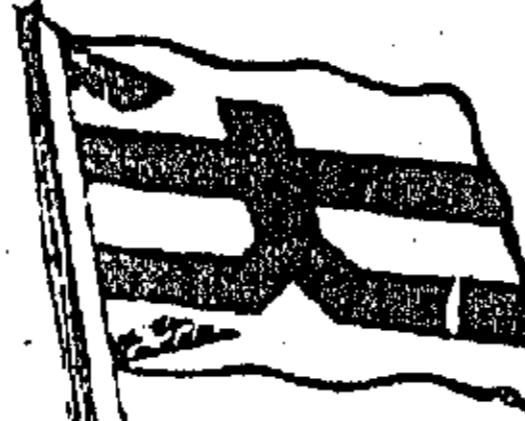
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1904.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

REGULAR STEAM-SHIP SERVICES BETWEEN

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR

STEAMERS

LEAVING

"TRIUMPH" WEDNESDAY, 21st

A. HANSEN Dec. at Daylight.

"M. STRUVE" SUNDAY, 25th Dec.

